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3. Jewish refugees on Tongshan Road, Shanghai, ca. 1945.  
Eric Goldstaub/USHMM Photo Archives

4. Arthur Szyk, detail, *Satan Leads the Ball*, 1942. Irvin Ungar through the Arthur Szyk Society



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“Shanghai was the only place on earth before or during World War II where Jews could arrive without a visa. As a city it remains proud of having been a place of shelter.”

“Shanghai was the only place on earth before or during World War II where Jews could arrive without a visa,” Ioanid says, explaining the historical significance of this material, which includes records of Jewish prewar and wartime activity, culture, education, and welfare. “As a city Shanghai remains proud of its having been a place of shelter.” In addition to the Shanghai Municipal Archives, the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in Washington, D.C., the U.S. Consulate General in Shanghai, and the leadership of the city of Shanghai were all instrumental to the agreement.

### Seminar Explores Law and the Holocaust

In May the Museum conducted a special seminar exploring law and the Holocaust. Organized in conjunction with the Institute on the Holocaust and Law at the Touro Law Center, 14 New York State judges and staff attended the two-day event, where Museum educators delivered presentations on such topics as the police as a supra-legal executive force in Nazi Germany, the judicial assault on the Jews in the years leading up to and during the Holocaust, and Nazi medical crimes and their legal implications. Eli Rosenbaum, director of the Office of Special Investigations of the Department of Justice, spoke as well, detailing his office’s vast efforts to track down and apprehend Nazi war criminals. In preparation for the seminar, participants toured the Museum’s Permanent Exhibition and the special exhibition on wartime artist and activist Arthur Szyk.

The judicial seminar is part of the Museum’s ongoing effort to reach groups in which the message of professional and personal responsibility in a pluralistic democracy may have the greatest resonance. In addition to numerous teacher-training conferences and workshops, the Museum has

## EXHIBITIONS

### *The Art and Politics of Arthur Szyk*

On view through October 14

THE MUSEUM’S SPECIAL EXHIBITION on Jewish artist and activist Arthur Szyk opened to the public April 10, following an evening of previews for donors to the exhibition, members of the Wings of Memory Society, and the media. Szyk’s daughter, Alexandra Braciejowski, who donated 79 of her father’s drawings and works on paper to the Museum, came as did several of the artist’s grandchildren.

Born in Poland in 1894, Szyk began his career with magnificent illuminations and book illustrations of biblical Jewish stories, rendered in the style of Persian miniatures. With Hitler’s invasion of Poland in 1939 he shifted his focus to producing anti-Nazi cartoons and the next year, following his immigration to the United States, his brilliantly satirical images began to fill the pages of leading American newspapers and magazines. He quickly earned a reputation as a “one-man army” for the Allied cause and by 1943 Arthur Szyk had become perhaps this country’s most fervent artistic advocate for Jewish rescue.

Through the course of the show 145 of Szyk’s original works—from illuminated manuscripts to anti-Nazi cartoons—will be exhibited, many of which have not been publicly displayed in more than 60 years.

Admission is free; no passes required. ■

1. Warren L. Miller, chairman, U.S. Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad

2. (from left) Stephen B. Jacobs, Buchenwald survivor and memorial architect; Council chairman Fred S. Zeidman; and Museum director Sara J. Bloomfield

3. Badge with a "Z" representing the Croatian word for Jew. Jasenovac Memorial Area/USHMM Archives



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### Jasenovac Online Exhibition Wins Two Awards



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The Museum's online exhibition on the history of the concentration camp system at Jasenovac was recently selected by the Art Directors Club of New York to receive its Distinctive Merit Award, beating out a field of more than 17,000 entries. It was also named Best Online Museum Exhibition at this year's sixth annual Museums and the Web Conference, held in Boston last April.

A result of the Museum's year-long effort to preserve physical evidence from one of World War II's most notorious killing sites, the exhibition chronicles crimes committed during the Holocaust era in Croatia, memorializes the victims, and displays artifacts from the camp system that have never been displayed before. The exhibition also features five different video clips leading visitors on a virtual behind-the-scenes tour of the curatorial process.

With the launch of the Jasenovac exhibition, the Museum has seen the demographics of its website visitorship shift dramatically: more than 10% is from Croatia and Serbia, where the brutal history of the camp continues to stir deep passions. Discussions are now underway for the Holocaust to become a part of the Croatian school curriculum and for official Days of Remembrance to be established there.

*To view the exhibition, visit [www.ushmm.org/jasenovac](http://www.ushmm.org/jasenovac).*

### Program Honors Opening of the Little Camp Memorial in Buchenwald

Together with the U. S. Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, the Museum recently hosted a program to honor the opening of a new memorial at the "Little Camp" in Buchenwald, the wartime site where inmates—mostly Jews, including hundreds of children (one of whom was Nobel laureate Elie Wiesel)—were subjected to particularly barbaric treatment and thousands lost their lives. Located only a few yards from the main concentration camp, the Little Camp had a powerful effect on American soldiers who liberated Buchenwald in April 1945, and the horrors that they witnessed there provided the first images to the world of the evidence and scope of the Holocaust. Although the main camp was preserved and the East German government erected an elaborate monument to honor the victims of fascism, the Little Camp and its history were until recently largely ignored and the site was totally obliterated.

Warren L. Miller, now chairman of the U.S. Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, proposed the memorial in 1995 when he spoke at ceremonies at Buchenwald commemorating the 50th anniversary of the camp's liberation. He persuaded German authorities to allow the creation of the memorial, raised the necessary funds, coordinated the implementation, and wrote the wall text. Stephen B. Jacobs, a Buchenwald survivor and American architect, donated his services and designed the memorial, and Dr. Volkhard Knigge, director of the Buchenwald and Mittelbau-Dora Memorial Foundation, coordinated the approval process and helped foster a consensus among all parties.

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4. Inge Marx (child, far right) poses with her family on a beach on the Arendsee, Germany, 1929. Born in Munich in 1921, Inge immigrated to the United States in 1940 where she lived with relatives before finding a position as a live-in-governess. In 1941, she met Herbert Mosheim at the New American Club in New York and married him the following year. Susan Mosheim Alterman/USHMM Photo Archives



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5. Berta (left) and her sister Inge Engelhard play with pigeons in front of the Feldherrenhalle in Munich, 1937. In July 1939 Inge joined a Kindertransport which traveled by train to Holland and by boat to England. There she joined Berta who had left Munich on an earlier transport, and later their brother Theo joined them as well. After braving much difficulty, the three children were finally reunited with their parents in Britain in 1943. Inge Engelhard Sadan/USHMM Photo Archives

6. Jews, driving horse-drawn wagons piled with their household possessions, move into the Krakow ghetto, 1940. YIVO Institute/USHMM Photo Archives

## CENTER FOR ADVANCED HOLOCAUST STUDIES

### Studying Jewish History in Light of the Holocaust

ON APRIL 16, Dr. David Engel delivered the Maurice R. and Corinne P. Greenberg Chair of Holocaust Studies Inaugural Lecture, entitled "Studying Jewish History in the Light of the Holocaust." A newly appointed member of the Academic Committee of the Council, Engel is the first to hold the Greenberg Chair of Holocaust Studies, established in 1999 in partnership with the Museum and the Skirball Department of Hebrew and Judaic Studies at New York University, through the generosity of the Greenbergs and the Starr Foundation.

A specialist in modern Jewish history as well as modern Russian and Eastern European history,

Engel explored in his lecture the reasons why academic study of the Holocaust has found a foothold only on the margins of modern Jewish history. Noting that there are few scholars today who occupy themselves professionally with the history of Jews in modern times who appear to regard the Holocaust as central to their intellectual concerns, Engel attributed this "curious, counterintuitive phenomenon" in part to an ongoing clash between two fundamentally different ways of conceptualizing the experience of Jews in Europe since the French Revolution.

The first of these, the "lachrymose" or tragic approach, understands Jewish experience as *galut* or exile, a divinely ordained punishment for Israel's disobedience against the covenant that resulted in their involuntary separation from the place to which Jews believe they rightly belong. According to Israeli historian Ben-Zion Dinur, a leading proponent of this approach, the



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1. Family portrait, Krakow, 1939. USHMM Photo Archives

2. A Jewish woman carries a goose along a street in the Kazimierz quarter of Krakow, before 1939. Archiwum Panstwowe Krakowie/USHMM Photo Archives

3. U.S. Representative Frank Wolf (VA)

4. Under Secretary of State Paula Dobriansky



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Holocaust is merely the latest manifestation of an ancient archetype of destruction, remarkable chiefly for its magnitude.

The second of these approaches, as presented in the work of Salo Baron, an American historian of the Jews, uses the term diaspora to describe the condition of Jewish life outside the land of their ancestors. In this approach, Jews think of themselves as integrated, secure, and empowered where they are; they may hold sentimental affection for Israel but not as a homeland to which they wish to return. For Baron, the interactions between diaspora Jews and their surrounding societies were more often beneficial than catastrophic, teaching Jews to "cultivate the religious and ethnic power of perseverance." The Holocaust is yet one more challenge in a history of challenges; a tragedy, to be sure, but one for which diaspora Jews have acquired experience to survive.

Dissatisfied with both approaches, Engel asserted that the Holocaust is essential to the understanding of Jewish history in modern times, proposing that its study be placed at the very center of the continuing modern encounter between Jews and non-Jews. Specifically, he said, scholars of Jewish history might better seek to understand the Holocaust as "the most conspicuous failure of arrangements for Jewish physical safety," the result of interwar treaties protecting minority rights which broke down as rapidly as they were made. "The modern history of the Jews, like the history of the Holocaust, ought to be a matter of broad human interest," he concluded, one that can inform a general solution of the problem of majority-minority relations.

Dr. Engel repeated the lecture in New York on April 25, in a program jointly organized by the Museum's Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies and New York University.

## COMMITTEE ON CONSCIENCE

### Preventing Genocide

IN MAY the Museum's Committee on Conscience convened a symposium on genocide prevention, morality, and the national interest. With an awareness of the recent past's succession of crises in Bosnia, Rwanda, and Kosovo, participants grappled with the moral imperative to respond to mass murder and the practical consequences of failing to do so, including the spread of regional instability, the inundation of refugees into other countries, and the creation of political incubators for radical movements.

Speakers at the day-long event included Under Secretary of State Paula Dobriansky, United States Representative Frank Wolf, Aryeh Neier, Ambassador David Scheffer, Ambassador Pierre-Richard Prosper, Holly Burkhalter, Grover Joseph Rees, Colonel Scott Feil, Samantha Power, Steven Kull, and Allen Hertzke.

Created shortly after the Museum opened in 1993, the Committee on Conscience works to alert the national conscience, influence policy makers, and stimulate worldwide action to confront and work to halt acts of genocide or related crimes against humanity. "The kind of world we live in will be determined by whether moral principles guide us in our quest for justice and world order," explains Committee chairman Jerome Shestack, a former ambassador to the United Nations Human Rights Commission and founder and first chair of the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights.

To learn more about the Committee on Conscience and view a schedule of upcoming events, visit [www.ushmm.org/conscience](http://www.ushmm.org/conscience)